



## INTIMATIONS.

HONGKONG TRADING CO. LTD.

## JUST RECEIVED.

VELVETTA LEATHER BOOTS.

TAN RUSSIA LEATHER SHOES.

NEW SHAPES in STRAW HATS.

NEW SHAPES in COLLARS.

TERAI HATS, latest Shapes and Colours;

Weight, about 4 ozs. only.

12 GOLD MEDALS &amp; 5 SILVER MEDALS

By Appointment.

KU HIN &amp; CO. HONGKONG (Established, 1860).

THE ORIENTAL FINE ART DEPOT.

Known as the Oldest and most reliable Establishment in the East.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1891.

1891 WINES AND SPIRITS

BY APPOINTMENT.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO. LIMITED. (Established A.D. 1841.)

HONGKONG.

We invite attention to the following old labelled Bonds, all of which are excellent quality and good value for the money.

The same being specially selected by our

London Agents, the right direct from the model Stock, are imported in wood and bottled by ourselves, thus assuring us of supply the best

goods at moderate prices.

In ordering it is only necessary to state the name and quantity of Wine or Spirit wanted, and initial letter for quality desired.

Orders through Local Post or by Telegram receive prompt attention.

PORTS. (For Insists and general use.)

P. C. F. E. C. Case. Per Box.

A. Alto, good quality. Green Capsule ..... \$10.00

B. Vint. Superior quality. Red Capsule ..... 12 1.10

C. Fine Old Vintage, superior quality. Black Seal Capsule ..... 14 1.25

D. Very Fine Old Vintage, super. Violet Capsule Old Bottled ..... 18 1.50

SHREWS. A. Delicate Pale Dry, dinner wine. Green Capsule ..... 6 .80

B. Superior Pale Dry, dinner wine. Green Seal Capsule ..... 7.50 0.75

C. Medium Pale Sherry. White Wine Capsule ..... 10 1.00

D. Superior Old Dry Pale Natural Sherry. Red Seal Capsule ..... 10 1.00

E. Alto. Superior Old Pale Day, choice old. Wine White Seal Capsule ..... 12 1.10

F. Extra Superior Old Pale Day, very finest quality. Black Seal Capsule (Old Bottled) ..... 14 1.25

Per Case. Per Case. 1 doz. 2 doz. Quarts.

CLARETS. A. Superior Breakfast Claret. Red Capsule ..... 84 8.50

B. St. Estephe, Red Capsule ..... 450 50

C. St. Julien ..... 7.50

D. La Rose ..... 11 12.00

Per doz. Case. Per Doz.

BRANDY. A. Hennessy's Old Pale, Red Capsule ..... 32 5.10

B. St. Et. Vieux Old Cognac, Red Capsule ..... 14 1.25

C. Very Old Liqueur Cognac, Red Capsule ..... 18 1.50

D. Hennessy's Fine, Very Old Liqueur Cognac ..... 1872 2.00

Per Case. Case. Per Doz.

HOT &amp; W. WHISKY. A. Thorne's Bond, White Capsule ..... 8 0.75

B. Watson's Glenorchy Mel-bowm, Blue Capsule with Name and Trade Mark ..... 8 0.75

C. Watson's A. &amp; G. Glenlivet, Blue Capsule with Name and Trade Mark ..... 8 0.75

D. Watson's H. K. D. Blend of the Finest Scotch Malt Whiskies, Violet Capsule ..... 10 1.00

E. Watson's Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky, Old Capsule ..... 12 1.10

IRISH WHISKY. A. John Jameson's Old, Green Capsule ..... 8 0.75

B. John Jameson's Fine Old, Green Capsule ..... 10 1.00

C. John Jameson's Very Fine Old, Green Capsule ..... 12 1.10

D. Hennessy's Vieux Whisky, Old, Red Capsule with Name ..... 10 1.00

GIN. A. Fine Old, White Capsule ..... 4.50 0.40

B. Fine Unpeated, White Capsule ..... 4.50 0.40

C. Fine A. &amp; H. Geneva ..... 8.25 0.50

RUM. Fine Old, Jamaica, Violet Capsule ..... 12 1.10

Good London Rum ..... 5.75 per Gallon.

LIQUOR. Benedictine Maraschino

Caron's Henric's Cherry Cordial

Chartreuse Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters, &amp;c.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our communications relating to the news columns should be addressed to "Editor."

Correspondents are requested to send their names and addresses, and to give the name of their editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

Orders for extra copies of the Daily Press should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited.

Telegraphic Address Press. Telephone No. 12.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 8TH, 1891.

There may not be much advantage to be gained by the opening of Chungking to foreign trade, for the embargo laid upon steamers attempting to ascend the river thither must necessarily rob the privilege of almost all value; but the limited amount of benefit to be reaped ought surely to be harvested without needless delay! Not so, however, appears to be the opinion of that prince of diplomats, Sir John WATSON. By the Chungking Convention—the foolish agreement of which he was the framer—it was provided that the port should be opened to foreign trade on the 18th January. April has arrived, and still though nominally open trade cannot apparently be conducted from Chungking. The Consulate is established

and a branch of the Imperial Maritime Customs has been opened, but the officials so far have been idle, because the British Minister withholds his approval of the necessary regulations. Our Shanghai contemporary, commenting on His Excellency's unmasterly inactivity, says:—"No explanation of any kind is forthcoming! Sir John Watson appears to simply treat the matter with silent contempt. We do not like to characterize this neglect as it seems to deserve, because Sir John may have some reason for it of which we have not heard; but it seems to us that the Chamber of Commerce here, which is the one most interested in the extension of foreign trade at Chungking, should ask for some explanation, or make some representation before long." The Hongkong Chamber might also appropriately address a remonstrance against this unaccountable delay; though only remotely interested in the matter, the action might assist merchants up North, and possibly help to rouse the worthy diplomatist from his amazing and seemingly inexorable lethargy.

A petition having been presented to the Government for the release of G. W. Ward, who was convicted with R. Fraser Smith of conspiracy in the Minchinnitt case, His Excellency has acceded to the prayer and the release was made yesterday.

The Chinese Minister states that the Consul will after landing in Nanking, proceed at once to Kao-ping and that Prince Shihuan is making elaborate preparation for the reception of His Imperial Highness there.

The Chinese Minister states that the Consul will be present to the release of G. W. Ward, who was convicted with R. Fraser Smith of conspiracy in the Minchinnitt case, His Excellency has acceded to the prayer and the release was made yesterday.

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right and yesterday morning. It appears that one of the Collyer Co.'s pump drivers went to work at 8 p.m. on Monday, and on the arrival of his home, but received no answer. Eventually, in company with a fellow workman, he forced an entrance, and to his horror found his wife lying dead upon the floor, having strangled with a Japanese sword. Further search revealed the fact that her body contained 100 pounds of the drug, opium, which she had been taking, and which had caused her death. The Police are anxious to know the facts of the matter, and from what we can learn they are inclined to be on the track of the murderer, with every prospect of being able to speedily bring him to justice.—*Evening Standard*.

## CHINESE IMMIGRATION TO MEXICO.

The following extracts are from the Mexican *Estadística* of the 2d of February.

We understand that Mr. De Ghee, a Chinese capitalist, who was recently staying in this city, arranged before his departure the preliminaries of a scheme for helping large numbers of Chinese to this country either as workmen for the Tehuantepec Railway or as agricultural colonists. The Chinese, however, proposed to him that they are situated partly in the districts of Tehuantepec and partly in the State of Chiapas and have been acquired from the Mexican Government by right of survey under a concession granted some time ago to a well known capitalist of this city. They contain considerable wealth in the way of silver, gold, and copper, and are well suited to the raising of all kinds of crops. All these resources are at present absolutely undeveloped owing to lack of labour, so that in a material sense the coming of the Chinese will be a positive gain to Southern Mexico. It is understood by few how much time the industrious people have for the development of the country, and that they have built their houses, cultivated the soil, constructed its dykes, levees and irrigation works. Competent persons have assured us that the Chinese have advanced California 50 years in prosperity and civilization.

The lands on which it is proposed to settle the Chinese are in the possession of the Government, so that the colonists will find no difficulty in marketing their produce; the Chinese property has a natural communication with the Gulf. Before going to China Mr. De Ghee purpose to send down parties from San Francisco to examine the property, and after a few months to open up the country.

But the Chinese have proposed a certified copy of the Mexican Constitution, which he intends to make widely known in China, thus convincing his countrymen that in Mexico there is no possibility of immigrants being entraped and set to work against their will, as was done in the case of the coolies who were made slaves in the government of Burma.

The immigrants will be settled on the lands on which they are being allowed to cultivate their rents free for the first two years, and for some time after at a nominal rental, with the option of purchasing their holdings on easy terms of payment, if they are able to prove their ability.

It may be to some an atrocious statement recently made in Hongkong papers, to the effect that the Chinese who in the past few months have been landed by German steamers at Salina Cruz are being compelled to work on the Tehuantepec Railway, and there are being subjected to the same conditions that existed some years ago for labour in Peru. The truth is that the Chinese who have come to Mexico have not been brought here under contract at all. On their arrival they are offered work on the Tehuantepec Railway at liberal wages, but no restraint is placed on them, nor is compulsory labour possible under the law. The Chinese who came was the first on this continent to proclaim the absolute freedom of their slaves and of all slaves on its territory and their right to embrace any employment or profession compatible with the general good. The best proof that no country has attempted with the Chinese lands on the Isthmus is that they have not chosen to work on the railway at all, preferring employment in farming or in the fisheries. Others again, have accepted work on the Southern Railway, which they have gone without let or hindrance.

We understand that the steamer *Independent* is in the port of Callao, and is about to leave now. Captain is a board. On their arrival at Salina Cruz they will seek employment wherever they may find it, through Mr. Malo, the contractor of the Tehuantepec Railway, guarantees work on that line to such as choose to accept it. They, then, ought to this country with complete freedom to choose their employment, and the certainty of finding immediate employment, but with entire freedom to decline it if they think they can do better for themselves elsewhere.

Probably the fact that the steamers bringing Chinese to Mexico sail from Macao, which in former times acquired an unenviable reputation for the employment of coolies, and the contractors of coolie labour for Spanish America, is the reason why Chinese immigration to this country has been misapprehended and misjudged.

PEACEFUL PLEASANT WAITING.—The *Press* of *Montgomery & Co.* are recommended by 2,317 Newsmen.

They come as a boon and a blessing to us.

The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Worcester Post. Sold by all stockjobbers. Be sure of imitation.

*MACHINERY & CAMERON*, Edinburgh, Scotland.

## THE WEATHER.

*Messrs. Falconer & Co.'s Register*, APRIL 7th 1891.—*Westerly* to the N.W. (W. by N. by N.W.) 4 p.m. (Westerly) 60. Therm. 64°. Min. 58°. Barometer 30.10. Therm. 64°. Min. 58°. Therm. 64°. Min. 58°. Therm. 64°. Min. 58°. Therm. 64°. Min. 58°.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

On APRIL 7th at 4 p.m.

STATION. Temperature. Wind. Weather. Wind. Weather.

Windsock. Wind. Wind. Wind. Wind. Wind.

Wind. Wind. Wind. Wind. Wind. Wind.

## TO BE LET.

TO LET;  
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

**N**o. 25, MOSQUE STREET, No. 9,  
UPPER MOSQUE TERRACE,  
POSSESSION 1st MAY.  
Corner House, No. 5, UPPER MOSQUE  
TERRACE. The above have Gas and Water laid on  
Moderately. Apply to  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-  
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 27th March, 1891.

TO BE LET.

**R**OSE VILLAS WEST, BONHAM and Ro-  
BINSON ROADS. Furnished with Tennis  
Lawn, First Day 15/-.  
A. GODWIN AT WEST POINT.  
THE VILLAGE, PINEFOLIUM.  
THE HOMESTEAD, Mount Kellett  
Furnished. Apply to  
SHARP & CO.,  
Telegraph House,  
Hongkong, 18th March, 1891.

THE PEAK BUILDING CO., LIMITED.  
TO LET.

**S**even Five-Roomed HOUSES, No.  
2 to 8, STEWART TERRACE, near Peak  
Church. Gas laid on. Apply to the  
SECRETARY,  
at Office, 59, Queen's Road Central,  
Hongkong, 27th February, 1891.

TO LET.

**N**o. 4, WEST TERRACE.  
Entry 1st MARCH.  
Apply to G. C. ANDERSON,  
13, Pavia Central,  
Hongkong, 5th February, 1891.

TO LET AT THE PEAK.

**T**HE CHALET, DUNFORD, and the  
NEUK, three Five-Roomed Houses  
Recently erected. Apply to  
C. W. RICHARDS,  
Hongkong, 31st March, 1891.

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.  
**G**ODOWN No. 478, in MATTHEWS STREET,  
WANCHAI. Rent \$20 a month.  
Apply to EDWARD SCHELLHAAS & CO.,  
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1890.

TO LET.

Desirable Five-Roomed RESIDENCE,  
TOWNSHIP, Bonham Road.  
Apply to LINSTEAD & DAVIS,  
Hongkong, 21st August, 1890.

TO LET.

Possession 1st January, 1891.  
**D**ESIRABLE Five-Roomed RESIDENCE,  
TOWNSHIP, Bonham Road.  
Apply to LINSTEAD & DAVIS,  
Hongkong, 3rd November, 1890.

TO LET.

On favourable terms with Immediate  
Possession.  
**E**IGHTH HOUSE at MOUNTAIN VIEW,  
Peak District, near Pinchot's Gap.  
If sale of the Purchase money can be  
made on Mortgage. Apply to  
JOHN A. JUPP,  
Secretary,  
THE AUSTIN ATMS HOTEL  
AND BUILDING COMPANY, LTD.  
Hongkong, 10th October, 1890.

TO LET.

Desirable Five-Roomed RESIDENCE,  
TOWNSHIP, Bonham Road.  
Apply to LINSTEAD & DAVIS,  
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# MAIL SUPPLEMENT TO THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8th, 1891.

## MUNICIPAL LIFE IN SHANGHAI AND HONGKONG.

Shanghai like Hongkong, is fond of glorifying itself when it gets an opportunity. Such an opportunity was afforded by the farewell dinner given on the 26th March to Sir B. T. RENNIE, Chief Justice of H. B. M. Supreme Court for China and Japan. Mr. P. J. HUGHES, Consul-General at Shanghai. The chair was taken by Mr. JOHN MACCORMACK, Chairman of the Municipal Council, who in the course of his speech in proposing the health of the guests of the evening remarked that Shanghai was not exactly a Colony, and he did not know that, judging by results, that was a material together to be regretted. In responding to another toast, that of prosperity to Shanghai, Mr. MACCORMACK said that he made his appearance at Shanghai about twenty years ago, but, perhaps unhappily for himself, many years of his life had been spent away from the Settlement since; however, when he returned to Shanghai he always experienced what he might call the explosive power of a new affection, and found himself engrossed with the interests which concerned the place. A large portion of Mr. MACCORMACK's exile from Shanghai has been spent in Hongkong, for which place—unfortunate though it be to him and some others seem to themselves in being a British Colony—we must hope he cherishes some little affection. Evidently, however, the present municipal life of Shanghai is more in harmony with his feelings than the wild official atmosphere of Hongkong. The majority of people who have lived in both places give the preference, we believe, to Shanghai, which seems to take a stronger hold<sup>1</sup> on the affections of the residents than the Colony in which we live. Why this should be affords an interesting subject for speculation. Shanghai enjoys a shorter, hot season than Hongkong, and in the long stretch of cold weather the opportunities for sport and recreation, especially riding, are somewhat greater. This, however, is not the full explanation, as it seems to us. Political institutions have a very direct effect on social life, and it is in this direction that we think the chief explanation of the different regard in which the two places are held is to be found: In Shanghai every man feels that he has a direct concern in the welfare of the Settlement and a more or less direct responsibility for the promotion of that welfare. In Hongkong the feeling prevails that government is the function of a set of officials, and that the duty of the ordinary resident begins and ends with grubbing. In Shanghai there is less of the baneful influence of cliqueism, more of the good-fellowship engendered by common interests and common pursuits. The common good is the aim of all, and the community at large determines for itself by what means that aim is to be promoted. In Hongkong the interference of the public in public affairs is resisted and laws may be passed and orders issued which do not command the approval of those who have to obey them. Sir GEORGE BEAUMER, in the course of his remarks at the dinner, said the Government of Shanghai is a model Government, and he thought all visitors to Shanghai would recognize it was well founded for its good roads, its good lighting, and its good police to the absence of any form of show of authority. With these remarks we entirely agree and we can only say, give Hongkong a municipality and we believe we could compete with Shanghai at any point. It must not be forgotten, however, that the responsibilities of the Government of Hongkong are greater and more wide-reaching than those of the Municipality of Shanghai. In Hongkong the Executive is directly responsible to the government of the native population, whereas at Shanghai, the Municipality has nothing to do with the administration of justice. The scandal of the Mixed Court could not be tolerated for a month in Hongkong. It is, moreover, to the existence of Hongkong as a military and naval station that Shanghai is indebted to a large extent for that sense of security to which it owes so much of its prosperity and general well-being. Without Hongkong as a British Colony, British trade with China would be in a very different condition from what it is. It is in no sense to be regretted, therefore, that we are a colony instead of a concession, but when we look at our neighbours and see how well they manage their own, a municipal affair we cannot but lament that in Hongkong we may not be allowed to do the same. A municipality for Hongkong would in no way interfere with the Imperial responsibilities of the Government.

## THE CROWN COLONIES AND THE MILITARY CONTRIBUTION.

When things go wrong there is some comfort in the reflection that they might have been worse. The *Ceylon Observer*, while maintaining that a sum should be made at £80,000 as the maximum amount of the military contribution, suggests how much worse it would be for the Colony if it were incorporated with the Indian Empire. "It is quite certain," remarks our contemporary, "that not ten, not thirty or even forty lakhs of rupees out of our general revenue would be required to satisfy the military demand made by the Indian Government." Consequently, in the course of their present examination of the demands of the home Government might derive some little satisfaction from the reflection that if the Sirdars had continued an Indian dependency instead of being created a Crown Colony their "little bit" might have been somewhat larger in amount.

If the agitation now being conducted should result in the appointment of a Parliamentary Committee to inquire into the whole subject of the military contribution of the Crown Colonies and to fix the amounts payable on an equitable basis, it is open to question whether any relief would be afforded. It seems to us that the Crown Colonies should concern themselves about it, not so much the actual monetary payments that may be required to defray the cost of their defence as to see that the defence is efficient and that efficiency is maintained without an undue sacrifice of local interests. If a Colony has to pay the whole cost of its garrison, surely it is reasonable that the Colonial Government should have some voice in the matter. The *Stewart-Lockhart* represents all the Chinese clubs in the Colony, with perhaps one exception, as being in reality gaming houses and existing mainly for that purpose. The Hon. H. K. and Mr. D. B. Bradfield, the Foreign Secretary, and the naval officers the saluting attendant upon the visiting foreign envoys, are maintained mainly for social intercourse, games being played for small stakes as a matter of amusement in the same way that is played in English clubs. Before the Government proceeds to pass legislation affecting these places it is very desirable that their true character should be ascertained. Their weight should be given to local interests, the Colonies have a right to complain. Yet that is what is done in Hongkong and Singapore, though in the latter case we believe the military requirements have a much smaller counter to local interests than in Hongkong, where the city is virtually divided into two towns by the military canton.

## A CHINESE ADVISORY BOARD.

From remarks made by the Hon. H. K. in the Legislative Council recently and from what was said by our correspondent "Truth" in a recent issue, it would seem that the Registrar-General as Protector of Chinese is not in perfect touch with the native community. The particular question at issue at the present moment is the gambling carried on in Chinese clubs. The Hon. J. H. STEWART-LOCKHART represents all the Chinese clubs in the Colony, with perhaps one exception, as being in reality gaming houses and existing mainly for that purpose. The Hon. H. K. and Mr. D. B. Bradfield, the Foreign Secretary, and the naval officers the saluting attendant upon the visiting foreign envoys, are maintained mainly for social intercourse, games being played for small stakes as a matter of amusement in the same way that is played in English clubs. Before the Government proceeds to pass legislation affecting these places it is very desirable that their true character should be ascertained. Their weight should be given to local interests, the Colonies have a right to complain.

men, and where the War Authorities have in various ways impeded progress out of what in America might be called "pure chicaness." It would be impossible by any process of reason to justify the opposition maintained for so many years to the continuation of the Praja in front of the Naval and Military properties, which it is not quite certain has ever now altogether disappeared, and the manner in which the Military Authorities have placed an infarct on the use of valuable land in all parts of the Colony is equally absurd. The principle that the Colonies are to pay to the extent of their ability for their parisons is to be recognized, it must also be conceded that the Naval and Military Authorities shall pay reasonable regard to local interests and, as at present, treat them as *use quanti* negotiable.

It is also evident that if the home Government are going to increase their exertions under the name of military contributions, which if not unjust per se, nevertheless bear very heavily on those who have to pay them, more liberty must be allowed the Colonies in the management of their finances. The *Deputy Observer* tells us that a direct appeal was made to the Chancellor of the Exchequer by a personal representative on behalf of Ceylon, and that the reply was somewhat to the effect that the Chinese Authorities had been very anxious to have the Colonies to pay to the extent of their ability for their parisons. The Registrar-General would be free to seek for information in whatever quarter he might think well, but the Board would be regarded as the authoritative mouthpiece of Chinese public opinion.

such matters as the Gambling Bill now before the Council a Board similar to the Chinese Advisory Board recently established at Singapore might be able to render valuable assistance to the Government, and it seems worth while considering whether it would not be well to call such a body into existence. The Registrar-General would no doubt be appointed the President of the Board and with its assistance he would be able to ascertain the views and feelings of the Chinese much more satisfactorily than by the present system of sending for individuals to come to his office and talk matters over with him. There is always the chance that the individuals so consulted may not represent the real views of the majority of their countrymen, and speaking in private they are relieved from that sense of responsibility they would feel if they were addressing a Board composed of their fellow-countrymen who would be in a position to weight and criticize what was said. The Registrar-General would still be free to seek for information in whatever quarter he might think well, but the Board would be regarded as the authoritative mouthpiece of Chinese public opinion.

THE BURIAL QUESTION IN HONGKONG.

Judging from the communication on the burial question brought before the Sanitary Board at its meeting on the 2nd instant, it would seem the Government must have had little success in their application to the Chinese Authorities in reference to the provision of some island or place on the mainland for a cemetery for the Chinese population of the Colony. The idea was, we believe, to acquire some place at the back of the Kowloon peninsula, or some small island in the surrounding waters. Why Lamma Island, which is undoubtedly geographically a dependency of the Colony, could not be so utilized, we fail to see. Apart from this question, the proposal to take up and pot the Chinese bones which have for many years reposed in the cemetery at Mount Davis appear to be free from serious objection if the medical faculty can assure us that it will cause no injurious effect to the public health. The idea is not inconsistent with Chinese custom, which in the neighbouring province of Kwangtung commonly sanctions this practice, and where the Chinese glazed pots containing the ancestral remains are common objects on the hill sides. We do not imagine, therefore, that the Chinese would raise any obstacles to such a settlement of the burial question. The European residents in the Western district would be likely to object to it. Their experience of fever have been so bad and so recent, and in occurrence has so generally been ascribed to the great burial ground on Mount Davis, that they may perhaps be inclined if they regard the proposal to pot the Chinese remains with a suspicion of mistrust. No doubt the united opinion of the medical men would, if pronounced in favour of the proposal, go far to reassure the West Point residents, and their reply to the Sanitary Board's invitation to pronounce on it will be awaited with no small degree of interest. In the meantime we would suggest to the unofficial members the desirability of addressing an interpellation to the Government as to the result of the negotiations reported some time ago to be in progress with the Chinese Authorities on the question of the provision of a site for a new cemetery for the Chinese population.

## A LIGHTHOUSE AND HARBOUR BOARD.

As the suggestion for the formation of a Lighthouse and Harbour Board for Hongkong has again been brought under discussion it is interesting to note what has been done by the Port Commissioners of Easton. In a despatch to the Victor on recent statistics of British India Lord Cross devotes a paragraph to this subject and pays a high compliment to the Commissioners. Having referred to the work of the port as a successful and satisfactory, the Secretary of State goes on to say that the review offered by the Port Commissioners of their administration during the past ten years shows that during the decade the trade of Rangoon has increased 48 per cent; the shipping dues have been reduced from 5 to 3 annas per ton; the rates for landing charges have been reduced 40 per cent; 21 jetties and wharves with ample warehouses, approaches and machinery, have been taken the place of three jetties in existence when the Port Trust was founded ten years ago; the port service has been remodelled; the port approaches have been improved and serious accidents to shipping in the river or port are now very rare; importations have been doubled; the forest in has been reclaimed; 17 lakhs have been expended on permanent improvements, besides 51 lakhs in new vessels and floating appliances. In conclusion Lord Cross says he concurs in the Chief Commissioner's view that the administration of their Trust by the Port Commissioners during the past ten years has been the best advantage to the port and trade of Rangoon, and that the results achieved are highly creditable to them.

As the *Eastern Gazette* remarks, the trade of the port was certain to increase whether the Port Commissioners employed its revenue wisely or foolishly but by managing affairs wisely, and in a practical, sensible way, a great deal of good work has been got out of the port body, and trade has been fostered by increasing facilities at less cost and with less risk to the shipping. This is what we should like to see in Hongkong, not so much because the Government does not do much, because the Government does not do much, but because we cannot but lament that in Hongkong we may not be allowed to do the same. A municipality for Hongkong would in no way interfere with the Imperial responsibilities of the Government.

## DISMISSAL OF THE FOREIGNERS IN THE JAPANESE SERVICE.

In connection with the dismissal of foreigners in the Japanese service the *Japan Gazette* suggests that if not a retrograde movement it will be so interpreted in many foreign countries, and that just at the present time it is all important to Japan that she should not produce an unfavourable impression in Western countries. As to this, if the Japanese are satisfied they can do without the foreigners we think they would do so by retaining them in order to court favour with the Western Powers or to avoid a bad impression. To be ruled by a foreign body, and trade has been fostered by increasing facilities at less cost and with less risk to the shipping. This is what we should like to see in Hongkong, not so much because the Government does not do much, because the Government does not do much, but because we cannot but lament that in Hongkong we may not be allowed to do the same. A municipality for Hongkong would in no way interfere with the Imperial responsibilities of the Government.

## HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Below are given the scores in the various events, at the the Hopping Rifle Association's meeting, held on the 27th, 28th and 29th March. The individual shooting exceeded the average of 1000, and was at 800 yards for the men of the Queen's 1st Stage distance. The scores of the Queen's 2nd Stage distance were as follows:—

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## THE ARRIVAL OF THE CHINESE GUARD IN HONGKONG.

His Imperial Highness the Czarichian arrived here on the 4th inst. in the Russian ironclad *Perseus*, accompanied by a squadron consisting of the ironclads *Vladimir Monomach* and *Admiral Nahimov*, and the cruisers *Mandarin* and *Kreysaz*. At a few minutes past eight in the morning the Russian flag, the imperial standard of Russia was hoisted by the shore battery and all the British and foreign men-of-war in port. They were all gallantly dressed with bunting and during the saluting the yards were manned. Shortly afterwards His Excellency the Governor, Sir G. W. William D. Vaux, C.M.G., paid an offical visit to His Imperial Highness and followed by Vice-Admiral Sir F. W. Richards, K.C.B., Major-General Digby Barker, C.B., Mr. St. C. Macpherson, the Russian Consul, and the foreign naval officers the saluting attendant upon the visiting foreign envoys.

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